Mr. A. B. Salem.—I withdraw the motion with leave of the House.

The motion was, with leave, withdrawn.

Question proposed: *That the additional demand asked for be granted.*

Question put and agreed to.

3. XI—Registration—E—Temporary Establishment—Rs. 40.

Rama Varmha Tampuran.—Sir, I rise to move for a grant of Rs. 40 under 'XI—Registration—E—Temporary Establishment.' This is necessitated by the presentation of a rather voluminous document to be copied in the Nemmara Registry Office. The document covers about 237 pages of the register, that is, 711 foolscap pages. This work could not be attended to by the regular staff without delay. If this is entrusted to the regular, staff, it will, as the Hon'ble Members know, be putting the party to very great inconvenience. Therefore, the temporary appointment of a clerk for a period of 2 months on Rs. 20 has been approved. I request the House will pass the same.

Motion No. 1.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—*To omit the allotment of Rs. 40 for XI—Rgistration—Temporary Establishment.*

Mr. A. B. Salem.—I don't move the motion.

Hence the motion was considered withdrawn.

Question proposed: *That the additional grant be passed.*

Question put and agreed to.

4. XIII.—General Administration—5—Census Operations—Rs. 2,149.

Rama Varmha Tampuran.—Sir, I rise to move for a supplementary grant of Rs. 2,149 under 'XIII—General Administration-5—Census Operations.' The details of this total are arrived at by calculating the T. A. of the Census Superintendent, Rs. 650 for 6 months, clerk's pay Rs. 250, typist-clerk's pay for 5 months at Rs. 25, 2 peons at Rs. 12, T. A. of the Establishment Rs. 50 and contingencies Rs. 1,200. The census operation is to come up early in 1931. but much preliminary work has to be done as on previous occasions. The appointments were made last month. Under these circumstances, I request that the supplementary grant moved for may be granted. Any further information required will be furnished.

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Motion No. 1.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—*To omit the allotment of Rs. 2,149 for XIII—General Administration.*

Mr. A. B. Salem.—I rise to move that this demand be rejected. It is not that I wish it to be said that census operations should not be carried out in the State or that it is unnecessary, but this motion raises many issues. In the first place, it is a motion under 'General Administration,' the demand of which was thrown out by this House. So this House is bound, if it is consistent in its own policy, to throw out any demand that comes under 'General Administration' till the administration improves. If the administration lies supine and does not carry out the administration according to the wishes of the House, then this House, with its own self-respect, must stand against it and throw out any demand under 'General Administration.' Let us see whether the General Administration has shown any repentance in the matter. We have been seeing here a spectacle of the representatives of the people giving out the grievances of the people from time to time making demands, and on the other hand, we find the Government lying supine devoid of any responsibility of any kind in the popular demands. We have been demanding here that, if not the whole of the Finance Committee report, at least that part of the Finance Committee report which affects people under Rs. 100 should be given effect to by the Government before this session began. The Government undertook this also in this House, but what do you find up to this moment? Nothing has come out to the public eye. That is one thing.

The other thing is, we have been here deluded into things. Government have been telling us so many things here which are not even statements of facts. With regard to the acquisition of the property to the north of the Nurses' quarters, for which my friend, the Hon'ble Member for Medicine, is responsible, statements have been made in this House that those two buildings were required, one for the purpose of the Chief Medical and Sanitary Officer's office and the other for a store. What do we find? The building that was intended for the store is raised to the ground and a nice oval has sprung over that area for the drive of the Chief Medical and Sanitary Officer or those who come there to see him. Is this the way the Government should deal with this House? Could not have honest statements been made in this House?

Diwan Bahadur Dr. V. Verghese.—That house was found by the professional authorities to be unsafe to be kept on and had to be demolished as it was not at all worth keeping.

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Mr. Thomas Manjuran.—Mr. Salem was living there.

Diwan Bahadur Dr. V. Verghese.—One day it would have fallen on his head.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—If the house was unsafe, the house should have been made safe. The other house has not fallen on your head, because that is a more ancient house than this new one. Even if it fell, he has that amazonian strength with which he could have raised his hands and kept the roof upon his hands even.

If one of your reasons is not found to be correct, there is no reason why the present reason should not be of the same category. Because you have stated here that you want a store, and we find that that store was never required. Where is that store? Have you put up a shed? The stock is still stored where it was originally stored. So that place was ample, and the reason that was given in this House was no reason.

Mr. T. K. Krishna Menon.—I submit to the House that we are at present straying far away from the motion.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—Oh!

Mr. T. K. Krishna Menon.—Why oh! That is so.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—That does not matter at all. I am on my legs. I am giving reasons.

President.—This discussion of the demand is like a discussion of the budget. All points that you are entitled to raise at the time of the discussion of demands you are entitled to raise here.

Diwan Bahadur Dr. V. Verghese.—The objection that I raised was that it must be based on facts.

President.—Your turn will come.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—Then, Sir, what do we find? We have come to these things. What I now submit is that, when the administration is going on with such statements, and we find that things are being done against the wishes of this House, this House must stand against it. For instance, I will bring one more point to the notice of the Government and to you, Sir. Government came here, with reference to that acquisition, for a certain sum of money. More than that has already been incurred. Transfers are being made. This House has been complaining against transfers. Yet, what do we find? Several transfers are also being made. Now, for the spending of the money that is voted by this House, for which the sanction of this House is necessary under the Regulation, this House demanded from the Government the appointment of a Public Accounts Committee, a committee that will scrutinise the course of expenditure, only with reference to moneys for which the

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sanction of this House is necessary. In other words, votable items of expenditure should be controlled by this House. We demanded for that control. Up to this, the Government not only threw out the resolutions but have not even made one effort for a power of check to be given to this House for the control of that expenditure. Money is voted under a particular head. We wish to know whether, under that particular head, that money is usefully spent, because we know the old *mamool* system, that all money that is granted by this House is generally not spent for that particular purpose fully. That is a *mamool* that is going on. We cannot make heaven in one day. In the P. W. D. only a certain portion actually comes to be spent. A certain portion fritters away. In the new regime in which the people are associated with the Government, we want to see, by a closer association of the people for the spending of money, whether some check cannot be given towards these percentages that are frittering away. It is for this purpose that we have been moving here that we want a committee of this House to scrutinise the course of expenditure of money voted by this House. What is the reasonable objection that the Government can urge against our demands for a scrutiny of money that we voted upon? That has not been done. When the administration comes forward and asks for money, what is the check that this House can give? What is the awakening that this House can give? There is only one awakening. Create an impasse for the Government, create a dead-look for the Government. Let the Government spend the money. Let them use the weapon. The more they use that weapon, the more blunt it will become, and then to sharpen they will have to come back to the House and yield to the wishes of this House. There is nothing demeaning to the Government in yielding to the wishes of the people. There is nothing wrong. It is only the natural bent of efforts in every country. Every country must be governed according to its own wishes and not according to the wishes of its public servants. Public servants are not masters. Public servants are really servants intended to serve the public, and the masters are the representatives of the people. This demand is a natural and correct demand. If this demand is not granted, there is only one weapon. Whenever they ask for money, refuse it. Let them break open the treasury. If it is not opened rightly, it must be opened by the back-door. Let them open by the back-door, and take as much as they please. Let us not be a party to it by giving our consent to it, when they don't yield to the wishes of the people. On these grounds, I oppose this demand.

Mr. Thomas Manjuran.—On a point of information.

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When is the Special Finance Committee's report to be out ?* In the near future ?

President.—All that remains is the issue of the Proceedings.

Mr. Thomas Manjuran.—So it will be ready now.

President.—I want to publish it before this sitting terminates. There is the right of reply. You may go on.

Rama Varmha Tampuran.—Sir, the grounds that the Hon'ble Member, who just now spoke, traversed were covered in detail at the time of the last budget, when the grant for the whole of General Administration was thrown out by the Council, and a reply *in extenso* was made thereto by myself. I don't know, Sir, if any further information is required, or if, on any further point, any more elucidation is required by this House.

President.—The question put forward is that the wishes of the people are not respected.

Rama Varmha Tampuran.— That was the same question that arose out of the general discussion on the particular demand for General Administration during the Budget Session.

President.—They want Responsible Government. What is the reply given ?

Rama Varmha Tampuran.—The reply given was that as per rules that is not a subject on which we are allowed to talk or on which we are allowed to reply, and I addict to the same reply.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—The other point has not been taken up during the budget, *i. e.*, the appointment of a committee to scrutinise the course of public grants—votable expenditure.

President.—We took up the points during the budget.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—The attitude of the Government will change from day to day.

Rama Varmha Tampuran.—I myself was not a Member, though that is no excuse. I don't know the details on which that resolution was thrown out, but I understand that there is no provision for that in our rules.

President.—Do you know anything about the Public Accounts Committee ?

Mr. K. Krishna Pisharodi.—I do not remember. It was discussed in detail.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—The detail was that we are infants. We could not be trusted to look into things. That was the burden of the song that time. I want to know whether there has been a change of heart in the Government.

President.—I do not know whether there is anything on

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out part which requires a change. If the heart is good, wh should there be a change ?

Mr. A. B. Salem.—What I wish to know is: apart from the Proceedings of the Government that was published, what is the Government's view now with regard to the demand of the people to associate them with reference to the course of votable items of expenditure and scrutinising the same, whether all the money that is voted for the purpose is being usefully spent for that purpose. What is the inherent objection, apart from the rules permitting and so on? There is no rule, there is no Regulation for this purpose. It is open for the Government always to appoint a committee. What is the inherent objection for the Government in giving weight to the wishes of this House to appoint a committee of its own to see to the course of expenditure of votable items? What is the inherent objection, I would like to know. If there is no objection, why should the Government not help us to more closely associate ourselves with it?

Mr. Thomas Manjuran.—Why was this not included in last year's budget, please?

Rama Varmha Tampuran.—All that I can say is that it was not remembered.

President.—It is an accidental omission.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—The position of this House becomes strengthened. If it was included, it would have been thrown out. The situation is, if it was thrown out upon this ground, the Government will have to restore it. The Government will consider and come to some conclusion whether they should yield further or not yield and take up the same position and continue it. It is our duty to make the Government move. How can you make them move? Without friction they won't move. The greater the friction, the greater will be the motion. Don't you know that motor car comes with great resistance and goes very fast. If there is no resistance, there will be no good motion. It is for their good. Let them exercise their extraordinary powers. Extraordinary power means consideration on the part of the Government.

President.—If it had been included in the budget and if it had been thrown out, it would have been restored We could have saved a discussion on that.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—I am glad, Sir, even by mistake we get some chance to bring it to the notice of the public.

President.—You wanted to say something, Mr. Verghese.

Diwan Bahadur Dr. V. Verghese.—There were some misleading statements in the Hon'ble Member's speech. That leaves an impression in the minds of the House that all that has been said by him is true and is a fact. It is not so.

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Mr. A. B. Salem.—It is quite so.

Diwan Bahadur Dr. V. Verghese.—He spoke that his house has been ear-marked for a store. Can you show in any of the records of the Legislative Council that it was so? Having purchased that house, we wanted to make some use of it. The Chief Engineer inspected it and found that the house was on the verge of falling down.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—Only roof but not the wall.

Diwan Bahadur Dr. V. Verghese.—It was unfit for any building of a permanent nature, for a store room, and the Chief Engineer was practically of opinion that money spent on that for repair or on any kind of alteration was money uselessly spent, and so it was pulled down. He wants to represent to the House that that house was originally intended for the store room.

Mr. V. D. Ouseph.—So far as those buildings and all those are concerned, the matter is *sub judice* so that nothing should be said on that.

Diwan Bahadur Dr. V. Verghese.—As the Hon'ble Member made the House understand, we have done nothing wrong.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—May I know from the Hon'ble Member through you whether this house was not inspected for valuation statement, and whether there was any statement given to the Government by the D. P. W or by the Revenue authorities, before payment was made, that the house is in a miserable condition and not fit for use? My Hon'ble friend questioned the veracity of the statement. So I am bound to cross-examine. If there was an inspection of the house for valuation statement, there must have been a statement. Why was not the statement made that the house you are going to acquire was not fit for locating stores and that it would have to be demolished? Why was not that statement made in this House?

President.—There is a personal element in the discussion. I do not know how far it is proper.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—I am not particular. I am saying that the statements which fall from the Hon'ble Member for Medicine are not curative at all. They are destructive.

President.—Don't you think it looks more decent to avoid personal observations?

Mr. Thomas Manjuran.—I should like to say just a word. The Hon'ble Member for Jews raised three grounds for throwing out this motion, two of which I really cannot find my way to agree with. As the Hon'ble President has just remarked, there may be elements other than what is strictly relevant. I don't want to advert to them. As regards one ground, however, I think there is a certain force in his argument, namely, this House having

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once rejected the general administration budget, unless there are reasons shown why the attitude of this House should change, this House, in the cause of its own self-respect, should stick to that. That I think is a genuine argument. But the speaker, I regret to find, did not follow up that argument. That cut was given during the last Budget Session, not indeed in a spirit of stultifying the Government. It was nothing of the sort. It was given with a view to ascertain whether any improvement would be felt; to see whether the Government, as the representatives of the people thought at that time, was capable of improvement and would improve. I think, when we consider the question of granting supplementary grants on that head, this latter consideration is relevant, whether the Government has shown any improvement in the spirit which was complained about during the Budget Session. I do not propose to go into a full consideration of the matter just now, because the amount itself asked for is very little. There must be proportion between the end and the means. So that, I do not want to go into details. I may however say for the purpose in hand that I have been watching the attitude of the Government ever since, and I can distinctly say that, at any rate and to say the least, the attitude of the Government has not been worse.

Mr. V. D. Ouseph.—That is not a compliment.

Mr. Thomas Manjuran.—I am speaking what I think is right and relevant. The attitude of the Government, I reiterate, has not gone worse. It has not certainly shown any improvement, and there may be many reasons to contribute to that. Personally I think one thing at least has come, and that this House has achieved: that is the bringing into effect of the long-pending Special Finance Committee report. That, I think, is a point gained. Whatever may have to be said on other matters, this thing, I state, is a definite achievement. Even from other points of view, perhaps, if you go into matters of detail, we may give just a little balance in favour of the Government, although it is not satisfactory. So that, considering that our cut of last Karkadagam was intended as a sort of notice to the Government or as a sort of pressing appeal to the Government that they should improve, there is reason to think that there has been no going back but some little improvement. I don't think on this little matter we should oppose. After all, census must go on. Left alone I would not make it a point of real fight just now, but would take all these facts into consideration and allow the motion to be passed.

President.—Do you press this cut motion to a division?

Mr. A. B. Salem.—I have no other alternative.

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Question proposed: *That the supplementary demand asked for be granted.*

Question put and agreed to.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—Poll, Sir.

The House divided: Ayes 24, Noes 3 and Neutrals 8.

Ayes.

1.	Mr. V. K. Aravindaksha Menon	13.	Rao Sahib Mr. C. Matthai
2.	,, K. Ayyappan	14.	Mr. C. J. Mathew
3.	,, P. C. Chanchan	15.	,, K. Mohamed Seethi
4.	,, A. Eachara Menon	16.	,, P. Nilakanta Menon
5.	,, A. S. Harihara Ayyar	17.	Mrs. G. Pavitran
6.	,, V. K. Kochunni Menon	18.	Mr. T. V. Ramalinga Ayyar
7.	,, S. S. Koder	19.	Rama Varmha Tampuran
8.	,, T. K. Krishna Menon	20.	Mr. K. Ramunni Menon
9.	,, T. M. Krishna Menon	21.	,, A. Sankara Menon
10.	,, K. Krishna Pisharodi	22.	,, Thomas Manjuran
11.	,, A. K. Kunhi Moideen	23.	Dr. E. A. Veigas
12.	,, C. V. Kuriyan	24.	Diwan Bahadur Dr. V. Verghese.

Noes.

1.	Mr. P. Krishna Menon	3.	Mr. A. B. Salem.
2.	,, P. Kumaran Ezhuthassan		

Neutrals.

1.	Mr. V. V. Anantapadmanabha Ayyar	5.	Mr. T. K. Nayar
2.	,, K. J. Antony	6.	,, V. D. Ouseph
3.	,, C. Barton Wright	7.	,, T. A. Ramachandra Ayyar
4.	,, K. P. Kannan Nayar	8.	,, M. K. Raman.

5. XXXI—Uplift of the Depressed Classes—Rs. 12,000.

Rao Sahib Mr. C. Matthai.—I rise to move for an additional allotment of Rs. 12,000 under 'XXXI—Uplift of the Depressed Classes.' The necessity for this additional grant has arisen on account of increase in the number of Depressed Class schools and of pupils that are attending these schools. When the budget for 1104 was framed, the number of pupils was only a little more than 11,000 and less than 12,000. During this educational year the number has increased to about 14,000. So, there is an increase of more than 2,000 in the number of Depressed Class pupils that are attending our State schools. These pupils have to be given special help in the way of books, slates, clothes and other articles, and they should be fed once a week. All that

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